

# American



# Farmer

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS."  
Virg.

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No. 50.

## REMOVAL.

The premises on which our office was located, is in process of improvement, and we have consequently been compelled to remove—We may now be found at the N. E. corner of Charles & Baltimore sts. (entrance in Charles street) over the Auction Room—where we shall be happy to attend to the calls of our friends.

## APPLICATION OF CHEMISTRY TO AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer :

You may, perhaps, remember that about three years since, in a communication to your excellent periodical, I stated that I should not be satisfied with Chemistry as applied to Agriculture, until it had analyzed the soil and the crop, and ascertained what the crop had withdrawn from the soil, that the farmer might replace it with the proper quantity of the proper manure—nitrogenous compounds being always wanted besides, to stimulate the active principle of life. And for this purpose, I believe that Chemistry, if not yet, will certainly hereafter, be fully adequate. I therefore think that those who oppose the application of Chemistry, even in its present state, to Agriculture, oppose the progress of a science which, ere long, will completely fulfil the most sanguine expectations of its followers.

The English Agricultural Societies have voted a liberal sum of money for the purpose of analyzing the ashes of plants, none of the analysis yet made having been found satisfactory; and those of Sprengel, as Liebig justly observes, being altogether incorrect. In the meantime, however, two German chemists, Messrs. *Eleonius* and *Will*, in the laboratory of their great master at Giessen, have undertaken the analysis of the ashes of seeds and plants, and have recently published an account of them, with the methods pursued, and the precautions taken. Some of their observations and results I propose to give, as I find by the last number of your paper, that this information is desired. These gentlemen not only give their own analyses, but those of others recently made, on which they can depend. Among them is an analysis of *Maize*, by *Letellier*, which is as follows—although I must premise that this seed must vary slightly in the results of its analyses, according to the kind used, some having more oil or starch, &c. than others.

### Analysis of Maize, by Letellier, at Bechelbronn.

Potash and soda	30.8 and loss.
Lime	1.3
Magnesia	17.0
Phosphoric acid	50.1
Silica	0.8
	100.

It is also evident that unless the seeds are ripe, the analysis would be unsatisfactory.

Nature has provided in the seeds of plants, as in the eggs and milk of animals, all the substances which are necessary for the development of the young individual, so long as it is in itself incapable of seeking sustenance externally. In the ashes of seeds, therefore, we shall find treasured up, and almost pure, the indispensable mineral food of the plant.

The examinations hitherto made of the ashes of seeds, indicate that those of the corn tribe (*Cerealia*), the bean and pea tribe (*Leguminosae*), the cabbage and turnip tribe (*Cruciferae*), and among trees of the fir tribe (*Coniferae*), consist almost entirely of the earthy and alkaline phosphates. They do not effervesce with acids: they contain variable quantities of silica and sulphates, but merely traces of chlorides. The ashes of the seeds of the oak, chestnut, beech, and many other trees, effervesce strongly with acids. Besides phosphates they contain then a consider-

able quantity of carbonates, which have no doubt resulted from the vegetable acids in the seeds. The proportion of chlorides, sulphates and silica, to the other constituents in these ashes, is small. From these facts we conclude that the salts of phosphoric acid are indispensable constituents of the corn tribe, and that the oak, chestnut, &c., require besides, alkalis not united with mineral acids.

The following is the list of inorganic compounds or bodies which have hitherto been found in the ashes of vegetables :

Bases.	Acids or bodies with which the bases form compounds
Potash,	Silicic acid, ( <i>Silica</i> ),
Soda,	Phosphoric acid,
Lime,	Sulphuric acid,
Magnesia,	Carbonic acid,
Peroxide of iron,	Chlorine,
Oxide of manganese.	Iodine
	Bromine,
	Fluorine,

With the exception of the three last bodies, and the manganese, the above acids and bases are found in various quantities in nearly all vegetable ashes.

It would be misplaced to give here the beautiful processes by which the analyses of these gentlemen were performed: the results will, no doubt, be more satisfactory. The first five are five out of ten specimens of tobacco, grown in Hungary, on land in various districts, which have never been manured, and in which this plant had been some time cultivated. And in these we shall see illustrated the beautiful law of substitution of one base for another, which may be wanting in the soil, as laid down by Liebig. It will be observed that as the quantity of potash decreases—the former being exhausted out of the soil, is replaced in the plant by the latter, which is in plenty. There is no doubt, however, that this substitution must cause a difference in the quality, and is therefore a subject worth studying by the tobacco planters of this country.

I give only those made after deducting the carbonic acid, the charcoal, and the sand :

### Analyses of five specimens of Tobacco.

	No 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Potash,	29.08	30.67	27.88	18.20	8.20
Soda,	2.26				
Lime,	27.67	24.79	31.16	27.86	42.77
Magnesia,	7.22	8.57	7.31	15.73	13.93
Chloride sodium,	0.91	5.95	9.34	11.41	3.22
do potassium,			4.90	3.92	8.53
Phosph. iron,	8.78	6.03	6.39	6.80	6.07
do, lime,					
Sulphate lime,	6.43	5.60	6.43	10.11	7.96
Silica,	17.65	18.39	6.59	5.97	9.32
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

### Analyses of Wheat, Rye and Peas, deducting the carbonic acid, charcoal and sand.

	Wheat.			
	Red.	White.	Rye.	Peas.
Potash,	21.87	33.84	32.76	39.51
Soda,	15.75		4.45	3.98
Lime,	1.93	3.09	2.92	5.91
Magnesia,	9.60	13.54	10.13	6.43
Peroxide iron,	1.36	0.31	0.62	1.05
Phosphoric acid,	49.32	49.21	47.29	34.50
Chloride sodium,				3.71
Sulphuric acid,	0.17		1.46	4.91
Silica,			0.17	
	100.	100.	100.	100.

The reason why the charcoal and carbonic acid are left out, although they are given in previous analyses, is, that they may be considered for our purpose as accidental ingredients, inasmuch as in most, the quantity depends on the texture, on the quantity and quality of the bases, they originate in the combustion, and depend much on the degree of heat used. The ashes of seeds, so far as their composition is known, consist like those of the blood of man and of other animals, chiefly of the phosphates of the alkalis and alkaline earths. The curious fact, moreover, has been lately observed, that the phosphoric acid is not in all seeds combined with the same number of equivalents of fixed base. The seeds of Leguminosae and the Coniferae, contain tribasic phosphates—(earth of bones is a tribasic phosphate.) The seeds of *Cerealia*, also buckwheat, hemp and linseed, contain bibasic phosphates. This relation is maintained when seeds are grown in different localities. The quantities of oxygen contained in the bases of these seeds, leaving out the unimportant sulphates and chlorides, are so nearly alike, that it is evident the law of the substitution of bases, applies also to the phosphates.

### Analyses of Buckwheat, Barley, Linseed, Oats, and Sainfoin.

	Buckwheat.	Barley.	Linseed.	Oats.	Sainfoin.
Potash,	8.74	3.91	12.9	25.85	6.75
Soda,	20.10	16.79	0.71	20.33	
Lime,	6.66	3.36	3.7	25.27	
Magnesia,	10.38	10.05	7.7	0.22	8.67
Peroxide iron,	1.05	1.93	1.9	3.67	
Phosphoric acid,	50.07	40.63	14.9	40.41	64.60
Sulph. lime,			1.70	2.87	
Silica,	0.69	21.99	53.3	0.92	1.10
Sulphuric acid,	2.16	0.26	1.0		
Carbon,		4.7			
Chloride sodium,		0.5	1.55	2.18	
Phosph. of peroxide of iron,				3.31	
Oxygen of the bases,	11.96	11.70	14.95	12.76	

Most respectfully, yours,

J. E. TESCHMÄCHER.  
April 5th, 1845.

LIEBIG in speaking of tea and coffee says—We may consider these vegetable compounds so remarkable for their action on the brain, and the substances of the organs of motion, as elements of food for organs as yet unknown, which are destined to convert the blood into nervous substance, and thus recruit the energy of the moving and thinking faculties. It is true that tea may act injuriously in persons of full or sedentary habits, under peculiar circumstances, in consequence of the tannin it contains. But coffee, containing no tannin, has no constipating power, however much it may cause heat and excitement, under certain idiosyncrasies.

The Sugar crop of Louisiana, the present year, is estimated at 175,000 hhds of 1000 lbs. each; net weight, against 103,000 hhds. last year, and the product of molasses at 60,000 hhds. against 42,000 last year. The increase in Louisiana, however, great as it is, will not compensate for the diminution of the crop in Cuba owing to the great drought and hurricane of last year. Cuba was still suffering from drought, at the last accounts. In Louisiana, usually, it is stated, a hhd. of sugar has given 50 gallons of molasses, but this year, owing to the superior growth of the cane, and its greater maturity, it has not averaged over 40 gallons per hhd.

[From the Marlboro' Gazette.]

## AGRICULTURAL THOUGHTS.

April 1st, 1945.

Tho' to day be "all Fools Day," I do not intend to "fool" you, Mr. Wilson, as the children say, by writing you a sham letter, though some of your readers may say of me, that "he is a fool for his pains"—should they find what I write, to be dull and insipid. Insipid it shall not be, if the spice of advice will give it any flavor. Spring has begun with this month of smiles and tears;—April,—the most whimsical of the whole family of "Twelve"—as unsettled as a boarding school Miss just entering her teens! This is the last call which the seasons make to the Planters to commence their labors of the year; let us improve the opportunity and start fair in the honorable race with renewed vigor, and increased eagerness to win high character—ample competence—and secure comfort and pleasure. Opportunity occurring and the time being appropriate I thought it might not prove amiss to give you more of my gleanings from the wayside of Agriculture and my reflections upon a few "matters and things" connected with our pleasant pursuit.

During one of those Indian summer days with which we were blessed in February I happened to be in Baltimore, and R. Sinclair Jr. Esq. of the large Agricultural Warehouse of "Sinclair & Co." with his accustomed politeness to strangers and visitors, desired me to take a seat in his buggy, and he would show me the suburbs of the city on one or more of the beautiful drives that make Baltimore so desirable a location for men of taste and wealth. It was on the Bel-Air road that we first drove, along which are many beautiful country seats and splendid situations for others, some of which have already been commenced. Indeed the whole surrounding country abounds in lovely locations for dwellings, where the wealthy merchant, professional man—mechanic, or gentleman of pleasure can retire in the evening of life to indulge quietude, amidst all the fascinations of rural scenery, and sink to his final rest enjoying the sweets of domestic happiness which can no where be found in greater purity than in country life. It is in scenes like these that nature leads the soul away from the follies and pageantry of the bustling world, and wins it back to the God of nature. We reached the "Fairmount Nursery" owned by Mr. R. Sinclair, Sr. situated on the road just mentioned about three miles from the city. Here I was most hospitably treated by the old gentleman and his aged lady, who live in a neat cottage, attended by white domestics, mostly Dutch. They are Quakers, and the same neatness, quietness and love of order which distinguish that estimable sect of Christians, was well and forcibly manifested in all I saw about the garden and household of this venerable couple. The house stands on the verge of a hill which rather abruptly descends to the valley below, which valley forms the garden and farm, stretching to the South, where far in the distance is seen the beautiful Chesapeake Bay. It was a brilliant, balmy evening, and standing in the piazza I took in my eye at one glance a rich scene, teaming with beauty—nature and art, combining to render it beautiful and instructive. High hills, on one side covered with noble forest trees, on the other side with grain and clover and fruit trees—the flying rail-way cars passing across the valley—the broad bosom of the Bay, like a silvery sheen, reflecting the sunlight—and the distant "hum of the human city's toil," breaking at intervals upon the ear. At least, I imagined so, having but a moment before left its crowded thoroughfares. After a lingering gaze upon what I have imperfectly described, we strolled through the garden, first, however, drinking from a natural fountain of pure cold water that gushed in abundance at the foot of a hill.—Over this spring a neat house is placed, open on one or more sides, with a paved floor. In the garden are many neat rustic arbors and little summer houses, over which honeysuckles, climbing roses and various running vines are trained, giving in summer, shade, perfume and beauty to these most agreeable lounging places. Oh! how much more rational to retire to one of these beautiful arbors with a friend, or some loved one, than fly from the troubles of life and the dust and the heat of a summer day, only to recline on a couch in a hot steaming bar room.

The rarest roses, exotic plants, shrubs and trees are found here in great quantity and luxuriance; among them I remarked especially the changeable Arbor Vitæ, one half of each leaf like new gold, while the other half was green; the green part in winter becomes gold colored in summer,

and vice versa. There was a pretty hedge of firs and arbor vite, with coccus rose bushes thickly climbing between the evergreens—how pretty it must look in summer, the rich yellow roses peeping through the dense, dark green foliage. The Juniper and Irish Ewe are peculiarly graceful and are established favorites. The Drooping Ash is a curious and wonderful tree—it assumes the most fantastic forms, always however bending towards the earth, but the prettiest form is that of the open umbrella, which it can, with slight pruning at frequent intervals, readily be made to assume, and indeed, becomes in form and quality a truly standing umbrella, offering shelter from rain and sunshine to him who may seek its protection. I have not time to dwell upon many other trees which are rare, curious or remarkable for some other quality. Mr. S has a large and choice selection of fruit trees, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, &c. &c., and they are very flourishing and of large sizes.—Now is the most appropriate and as I have found, the best season for setting out fruit trees. Let all men, if they love those to come after them, set out a fine orchard of selected fruit, and their children's children will bless their memories for the good fruit, that a little labor bestowed in 1945, provided for those who live even perhaps in 1945. Young men should by all means at once provide themselves with a large orchard. For a medium size farm (unless fruit be intended as one of the staple productions for revenue) 200 apple trees of various choice sorts—100 peaches, so selected as to come to maturity in regular succession from early to late—20 plums—20 cherries—20 pears—10 apricot—10 quince—with morilla cherries, chickasaw plums and damson trees stuck in abundance along the head lines of the fields and in the corners of permanent fencing. Thus, less than 500 trees, which will cost about \$100, will be sufficient, and will occupy about ten acres, which should be enclosed, all stock kept out of it until the trees begin to bear, when hogs can with advantage be turned in upon it, and after the trees obtain a good size, it can be put down in orchard grass, and three or four crops of hay taken off, before it be again worked—until the trees obtain a good size, they should be well worked and manured, being neatly pruned every March or February. In this lot potatoes, vines of all sorts, turnips and other root crops and field peas and beans can be grown, thus making these ten acres annually productive, while the trees are increasing treble in value, till they begin to bear, when, before they get in full bearing, I venture to assert, if this course be pursued, they will average in fruit fifty cents per tree, over all expense, in cultivation and carrying to market, beside furnishing a large supply for family use, and yielding much food for hogs and cattle. There is no fancy about all this, it is susceptible of clear proof from numberless instances that might be named. One gentleman in Jersey made \$5000 by the sale of peaches alone in one year. But let us see if we Tobacco Planters can make any thing by such an orchard as we have described. We will take the term of ten years, by which time the trees will be yielding some return.

To cost of land inclosed, say \$50 per acre,

Interest for ten years,	\$500 00
Cost of trees,	300 00
Interest on cost of the same,	100 00
Additional cost in replacing those which die or become defective,	60 00
Manure for ten years, at \$80 a year,	40 00
Cost of securing crops and working the land during the ten years at \$70 per year,	800 00
	700 00

Whole cost, \$2500 00

Now for the contra. We suppose that the following crops are made annually, each one following the other, thus preserving rotation:

Three acres in Potatoes, 600 bushels at 30 cents per bushel,	\$180 00
Three acres in low growth, say Dutton corn, 20 bbls. at \$2 per barrel,	40 00
One acre in beans, 25 bushels,	25 00
One acre in peas, worth for sheep alone	20 00
One acre in turnips, 300 bushels, at 10 cents	30 00

The other acre, would be occupied by the trees and the space left around them, in which pumpkins or cabbage could be grown, and these with the provender, vines, tops, &c., would

surely in barn yard be well worth annually

Annual yield,	\$325 00
This sum for ten years would amount to \$3,250.00, which is \$750 over the whole cost of land, trees, interest, labor expended and improvement, &c. Besides this, who will deny that the lot would then be worth \$2000; being in a high state of cultivation and having five hundred selected fruit trees, well grown and thrifty, bearing heavy crops? But I hear some crusty old gentleman who has "long been wedded to his idols," say—"Now, sir, all you say may be so, but how can you prove that the ten acres will be worth \$200 per acre? What crop will you make on it to pay \$120 a year after paying all expenses, which would be but six per cent interest—tobacco, sir, won't do it?" Very true my friend. Tobacco, nor wheat, nor corn won't do it, but apples and other fruit will do it. Now for the proof.	\$120 00
Interest on cost of land, \$2000,	
Taxes, county and State, (which all have to pay, because GREAT men wanted to have Maryland like a checker board, black lines for rail roads, and white lines for canals, to beggar the planter, that their extensive views might be realized,)	\$12 00
Hire of a first rate gardener and market man	200 00
Board of same	50 00
Cost of one pair of horses and a small wagon \$200, one-fifth of which only should be charged per annum, as they would, it is presumed, have to be replaced not oftener than every five years,	40 00
The horses could be "kept" from the crops on the ground. Five acres could be put down in grass, for hay and pasture.	
Whole cost per year, Contra.	\$422 00
200 bushels of apples, which is one barrel per tree, at \$2 per barrel, is	400 00
100 barrels of cider, at \$2 per barrel	200 00
And surely \$100 of other fruit could be sold in market,	100 00
	\$700 08

Thus we have \$700, to pay the interest and all costs and charges for the same, which is \$422, and leaves us in hand \$278.00 over and above, which is full ten per cent upon the whole investment, beyond the 6 per cent. And this is not all, for we have the offal from the cider press, the fallen fruit, rotten apples, young fruit which from early spring the gardener has carefully picked off, and all he culled off as it ripened, and other little matters with his help in the garden and on the farm, when his orchard required not his assistance, all clearly worth another \$100. So you see my friend I have answered you, and I hope, to your satisfaction. Is there not in all this some encouragement to the young farmer to begin now at once and set out five hundred or a thousand trees, and thereby make himself master of a source of great profit, pleasure and lasting benefit to his children? Thus much for the useful. While we are setting out an orchard let us also pay some attention to the ornamental in our lawns, yards, and fields. Our own forests supply us with a variety of beautiful trees, which by being tastefully and judiciously planted, so as to blend different shades and colors, without making it incongruous, we adorn, beautify and add greatly to the comfort of ourselves, our farm stock and "the stranger that is within our gates," while we enhance the value of our farms. Oh! what sweet pleasure too would we experience should a kind Providence lengthen out our days, for us in our green old age to lead our grandchildren from tree to tree, or clump to clump, and teach their wondering minds the names, uses and peculiarities of each, giving them a history perhaps connected with each—some gay, some sad memories—each dear in itself—would no doubt be recalled, and all would be the work of our own hands, every tree grown up under our eyes—each formed and fashioned to suit our model. To me there is something peculiarly delightful in these reveries. Certain it is, in this way, many a useful lesson might be given to the inquiring mind of youth which would be in-

delibly fastened upon it for life, and trains of thought thereby originating which might be of vast consequence to them hereafter.

I fear that I grow prosy, so I return to the cottage at Mount Clair, and here I had, after my ramble, a delicious glass of pure juice of the Catawba grape, several years old, offered me by the old lady, who said she made it herself, and 'I wish thee to taste it.' It was amber colored, clear and rich, and so oily it slipped down one's throat without much trouble. Now I hear you say "yes! and you proved how you liked it by taking another." I excuse you, as you editors take what liberties you please with such as

Yours, &c.

A PATUXENT PLANTER.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE FARMERS' LIBRARY

AND

Monthly Journal of Agriculture.

JOHN S. SKINNER, EDITOR.

The subscribers, ambitious to connect their names with the extension and growth of Useful and Practical Literature in our Country, and especially with the rapid and cheering advances now making in the application of the discoveries and principles of Science in aid of Human Industry, have made arrangements with JOHN S. SKINNER, (late U. S. Assistant Postmaster General, and for the last twenty years honorably connected with the cause of Agricultural Improvement,) to edit for them a MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, which they trust will be found not inferior to any Agricultural work in existence.

Each number will consist of two distinct parts, viz:

I. THE FARMERS' LIBRARY, in which will be published continuously the best *Standard Works* on Agriculture, embracing those which, by their cost or the language in which they are written, would otherwise seem beyond the reach of nearly all American Farmers. For instance, we shall begin with Stephens's *Book of the Farm*, a recent English work of the very highest character, forming a complete Encyclopædia of practical directions to the husbandman. This work now costs Twenty six Dollars, and cannot be had for a less sum, placing it virtually out of the reach of men who live by following the plow. But in the Farmers' Library it will cost some two or three dollars, being edited and adapted to the climate and other circumstances of this country, omitting those portions which might mislead a beginner on our soil. This work will be followed by others of like merit, exploring and exhibiting the whole field of Natural Science, and developing the rich treasures which Chemistry, Geology, and Mechanics have yielded and may yield to lighten the labors and swell the harvests of the intelligent husbandman. The work will be so arranged that the Farmers' Library may be bound up by itself, forming a mammoth volume of 600 pages at the end of each year; or each work contained therein may be bound separately.

II. THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE will likewise contain about 50 pages per month, and will comprise, 1. *Foreign*: Selections from the higher class of British, French and German periodicals devoted to Agriculture, with extracts from new books which may not be published in the Library, &c. &c. 2. *American*: Editorials, communicated and selected accounts of experiments, improved processes, discoveries in Agriculture, new implements, &c. &c. In this department alone will ours resemble any American work ever yet published. It can hardly be necessary to add that no Political, Economic, or other controverted doctrine, will be inculcated through this magazine. Its price will be Five Dollars a year in advance, for two royal octavo volumes of 600 pages each.

Aware that the large majority of our Farmers consider (most mistakenly) the truths of Science and the diversified experience of the best Farmers, throughout the world of little value to them, and the money paid for knowledge in regard to their business virtually thrown away, while thousands think they cannot afford to give Five Dollars for information who do afford to lose hundreds of dollars for want of it, we confidently appeal to all men of property, large landholders, manufacturers, merchants, professional men, &c. &c. to encourage this enterprise by subscribing for the work. Every landholder is specially interested in giving to the immense aggregate of intellectual activity, indomitable energy and personal ambition now developing itself among us a direction toward the cultivation of the soil. Melancholy has been the spectacle of our Young

Men of talent and promise almost universally flying from Agriculture, as though it afforded no scope for their abilities, no goal for their ambition, to find in cities, and professions, and the ways of traffic, the scope and the opportunity they sigh for. Every man now engaged in other pursuits has a direct interest in arresting this tendency, which threatened to ruin Trade and Professions by excessive competition, while desolating the Earth by depriving it of that liberal proportion of human capacity and knowledge which is essential to its fit cultivation and adequate fruitfulness. The Merchant, the Physician, the Clergyman, therefore, who can succeed in awakening in those around him an enthusiastic devotion to Agriculture, and thus increasing the number of Farmers and the product of their labor, will not merely confer a blessing on his neighborhood and the country, but a blessing which can hardly fail to return upon himself. We confidently appeal, then, to the liberally educated of all classes to aid us in procuring subscriptions. There is no village in the country so small that at least one copy of The Farmers' Library might not be taken in it, by a few persons clubbing if no one felt able to take it alone. If this should become the basis of a weekly gathering of Farmers and others interested in Agriculture for reading, comment and the interchange of experiences, the advantage would be still more striking.

Each number of the Library will be illustrated by numerous Engravings, printed on type obtained expressly for this work, and on good paper—the whole got up as such a work should be. If it does not prove the best as well as the amplest and most comprehensive Agricultural work ever published in this Country, the fault shall not rest with the publishers, and we are sure it will not fall short for want of industry or devotion in the Editor. The low and definite rate of Postage chargeable on such a periodical after the 1st of July—say six to eight cents a number—will enable many to take it who would otherwise have been repelled by the heavy and capricious exactions of the Post-Office. As Postmasters are permitted to frank money letters to publishers until that period, and as we wish to print only so many copies as may be wanted, we respectfully solicit orders from all who may incline to aid us, as early as will suit their convenience.

Address, GREELEY & McELRATH,

Tribune Office, 160 Nassau-st.

New York, April 18, 1845.

From the Southern Cultivator.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Mr. Editor:—I have just received your "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR," volume third and third number, and have been a little amused at a communication which it contains from "Clodhopper, of Houston county." Together with a good many other things, he says: "I want to know the breed of hogs that will give the most good meat for the food consumed; how to feed, and what to feed with, to produce flesh and make fat. But spare, oh, spare the Berkshire; they have brought me to buy pork." Sir, the above lamentation reminds me very much of a gentleman of my acquaintance who called to see me sometime during the last year. In the course of conversation, the breed of hogs was brought up, and, like "Clodhopper," he condemned the Berkshires. I took him into my back yard, and showed him a pig I had, which is three-fourths Berkshire. He admitted it to be a fine pig of its age, but was fearful it would never be large enough. We continued our walk, and came upon a Berkshire sow and boar. The boar I suppose would weigh net four hundred and fifty, and the sow three hundred pounds. Well, sir, said I, will they do?—O yes, they are fine—they are large enough. We still pursued our walk until we came up to a sow, half Berkshire, the balance improved stock, that I supposed would weigh net five hundred pounds at any time when fully fat! My friend was much delighted with her. The hogs were there, and showed for themselves. His theory was put to flight by my demonstration; he could say no more, but, turned off and said, "Ah, you feed your hogs." Now, sir, if "Clodhopper" thinks that he can dispense with the use of corn, or a good substitute for it, because he changed his breed, he will find himself always a pork buyer.

And here permit me to say, that there are many hogs in the country, that have been put on the people for Berkshire, that have but little, if any, of the stock about them. Some years ago I received, as a present, a pair of pigs from a gentleman of my acquaintance, of Montgomery county, Alabama. My hogs were much improved by the cross,

and consequently were considered the best in the neighborhood. Mind, I do not say the *largest*, but *best*; I mean by this that they were considered of fair size, and would yield the most flesh to the size of the bone and quantity of food consumed. I have since crossed them with the Berkshire. My neighbors think my stock still better; but, recollect, I feed them. I have the full blood Berkshire, and prefer them to the cross upon common stock. I never anticipated so great an advantage as many others expected.

I expected to get a hog of small bone, a good deal of flesh in proportion when fat; one that would be easily fattened, and that could be fattened also at any age; and, sir, I have not been disappointed. Now, sir, if "Clodhopper" is disposed to feed, and wishes to change his stock by a cross, I will venture to advise him to call on Col. David Bryant, near Belvue in this county, and obtain from him a pair of Kennelworth pigs. They are large, plenty large; will weigh, when fully grown, from five to seven hundred pounds, (but mind, he feeds them.) They are generally perfectly white, very fleshy, and none too much bone, and can be fattened at any age. All things considered, I prefer them to any hogs I know of. If I have any objection, it is that they may be too large for our climate—shall hogs being the easiest to save. But then you know that difficulty could be obviated by killing them while young.

While upon this subject, I will say, that I have no doubt of "Clodhopper's" getting well paid for his trouble and expense, by feeding his hogs on meal instead of corn when they are put up to fatten. This I have tried to my satisfaction, and I am fully persuaded that at least 33 per cent. may be made by adopting the plan of putting up hogs on a floored pen and feeding on meal, instead of letting them run out in a lot and feeding on corn. Gentlemen of the North say: Cook your food and you can save 33 per cent. by that. Of this, however, I am not prepared to say, not having tried it to my satisfaction, but my intention is to test the matter this fall, by using pigs of the same litter; yes, even Berkshires if you please, and should I live to do so, you shall know the result.

I have tried a cross of the Durham cattle on common stock, and find a decided improvement in the milking qualities—the mixed stock yielding more than double the quantity of milk that the common stock does, with precisely the same treatment. This emboldens me to push my experiment even as far as the full blood, but as this is yet to be done, I can say nothing of the result.

ONE OF THE BUCKETS.

—Talbot county, March 13, 1845.

Custom House Duty on Guano.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the duty payable on guano shall be 20 per cent. on the value where it is purchased for a specified amount; and where the cost is made up of the labor of the crew in procuring it and putting it on board of the vessel, as at Ichaboe, the duty shall be levied on the amount of the changes so accruing. On an invoice of about 1100 tons, imported into this port from Ichaboe, the duty for the whole quantity, under this decision, was about \$500. Guano from Peru was estimated to cost \$10 per ton there, by the appraisers, and of course was subject to a duty of \$2.—N. Y. Express.

THE HAWK AND WEASEL.—An occurrence, not altogether unprecedented, but somewhat interesting, was noticed by Mr. John Vincent, in the neighborhood of the Opequon, a few weeks since. Mr. V's. attention was drawn to the movements of a hawk, sailing round and round in the air, as if in quest of prey, when suddenly it descended to the ground, and, seizing some object, went up again in triumph. But a few moments elapsed, when the hawk was seen to descend the second time, with even more rapidity than the first, and as if impelled by something more than its own volition.

Upon examination, Mr. Vincent found that the vulture had in its first effort taken up a weasel, which he soon found to be "a rough customer," the latter having inserted its fangs into the jugulars of its adversary, and brought the proud bird bleeding and lifeless to the earth.

So much for attempting to "catch a weasel asleep." The moral may not be lost upon ambitious politicians. Let each one beware in his flights of ambition, that in attempting to surprise and capture an opponent, he does not take up with him an enemy who may soon pierce his vitals, and bring him back to the "vile dust from which he sprung."—Win. Republican.

## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

PRICE 1 DOLLAR.

## PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW VOLUME OF

## THE AMERICAN FARMER,

AND

## Spirit of the Agricultural Journals.

The Proprietor of the "American Farmer," at the earnest solicitation of the friends of his journal, has determined to change it from a weekly, to a MONTHLY publication, after the termination of the present volume—and appeals with confidence to the kind feeling and active co-operation of his present patrons, to aid him in the enterprise.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to issue his journal in a large octavo form, each number to comprise 32 double column pages of original and selected matter, printed on a handsome brevier type, to be embellished with engravings illustrative of subjects to be treated of in its columns. He deems it superfluous to make any extended professions as to the course his journal will pursue; but it may not be amiss to remark, that as it is the oldest *Agricultural Journal in the country*, he will exert his best abilities to maintain for it in its new form, the high reputation which, in its present one, it has sustained for nearly the third of a century. While it will contain matters connected with the husbandry of the world, drawn from the most reliable sources in America as well as in Europe—while it will treat upon Agriculture in its most extended aspects, and render the science of Chemistry, in its application to the purposes of husbandry, tributary to the enlightenment of the general mind, it will be his peculiar province to render his journal the exponent of the interests, views and systems of culture of the farmers and planters of the Middle, Southern, South-Western and Western sections of the Union, thus identifying its objects with that portion of the country in which it was his good fortune to be born, and, as he trusts, proving by its character that it merits its support.

The price of the contemplated journal will be \$1, per annum, payable invariably in advance, and as the price is low, and the postage under the operation of the new post office regulations will be correspondingly low, the proprietor, in appealing to his present subscribers, does so from a belief that, in their zeal for the promotion of the cause of agriculture, he has an assurance that they will take pleasure in increasing his subscription list; and as all new subscribers will desire to begin with the first No. of the new volume, he urges those who may interest themselves in his behalf, to bestir themselves among their neighbors, and to transmit him their lists of subscribers by the 20th of June, in order that he may form an estimate of the probable number of copies which it will be necessary to strike off, as the first number will be published on the 1st day of July, and the work continued the 1st of each succeeding month. In return for the exertions of his friends, he promises them that he will furnish one of the best agricultural journals of the day.

As it is the desire of the proprietor to make his monthly a compendium of scientific and practical farming and planting, he respectfully requests that his subscribers will make it the medium of their communications to the public.

The volume when completed will comprise about 400 large 8vo. pages, and will be regularly mailed on the 1st

of every month. Any postmaster or other person remitting \$10, will be considered as our agent, and entitled to an 11th copy, or 10 per cent. commission. Such of our well-wishers and patrons that cannot give their personal services to the task of canvassing their neighbourhoods, will oblige us by appointing trusty agents for that purpose, and allow them the commission therefor.

All letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, Proprietor of the "American Farmer," N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts. Baltimore, Md.

We would solicit the favor of our brethren of the press to notice or publish the above prospectus.

**RECIPE FOR MAKING WHITE WASH**—Take a peck of good lime—pour on it as much boiling water as will slake it to the proper consistence of white-wash. As soon as the lime is thoroughly slaked, while still hot, add 6lb. of lard, which must be stirred in well, so as to thoroughly incorporate it with the slaked lime—then add 1lb. of good whiting, which must be also stirred in a little at a time. Dissolve a pound of glue in half a gallon of water over a slow fire, and when thoroughly dissolved, add it, taking care to stir it in well—and then finish your wash, by adding half a pint of salt dissolved in warm water.

The above ingredients not only make a beautiful white wash, but one that will resist the action of the weather and rain.

A pound of rice flour, boiled into a thin paste, if added, and well stirred in, would add to the beauty and usefulness of the wash, and tend much to prevent its being rubbed or washed off.

**ANALYSES OF CORN, TOBACCO, WHEAT, RYE, PEAS, BUCKWHEAT, BARLEY, LINSEED, OATS and SANFOIN.**—The article giving the several analyses of the above vegetable products, from the pen of professor Teschmacher, is worthy of the attentive perusal of every inquiring agriculturist. By knowing the constituent elements of the several articles grown by him, as also of those of the soil, he is at once placed in possession of all that is necessary to enable him to apply the proper kinds of manure to his land, and thus to cultivate it to the greatest advantage.

An aversion has been entertained by many farmers to the use of *Magnesian Lime* for agricultural purposes; but from the large per centum of this mineral found in most of the analyses given by professor Teschmacher, we are disposed to think, that prejudice has more to do in the premises than any well grounded objection to that particular kind of lime. In Indian Corn, it will be perceived there was found 17 per cent., and in white Wheat nearly 14 per cent. Now then, if the application of Magnesian lime exerted the malign influence ascribed to it by some, these vegetable products, it appears to us, would not have appropriated so large a portion of it to themselves, in their processes of growth and fructification. On the contrary, we infer, from the fact of its presence and assimilation, that it is at once a healthful and necessary element of their constitution.

**VALUE OF COAL ASHES**—Part of a piece of wet, heavy land was dressed with them: the result was most satisfactory. It could be easily seen at a considerable distance how far they had been applied; and the crop was quite as heavy as could have been expected, had good manure been applied. I imagine they act not directly as a manure, but, like charcoal, they are instrumental in absorbing ammonia and other gases, which plants are known to feed on, and yield it to the plants without giving off any of their own substance, which remains unchanged for years.—*American Agriculturist.*

We have never tried Coal Ashes on "wet heavy land," but we have used them on a dry stiff clay, with the happiest effects. A strong prejudice exists against them in many parts of this country, with those who have never used them; but from our own personal experience, having tried them with leached wood ashes on the same field,

side by side, we are prepared to say, that three bushels of coal ashes are equal to two of wood.

We apprehend that the ashes of coal perform other offices than that ascribed to them in the paragraph quoted above. The property they possess of absorbing ammonia, we presume they derive from the charcoal and sulphate of lime (plaster) which form portions of their constituent elements; but independent of these, they contain the carbonate of lime, as also the phosphate of lime, and as these are always found in the ashes of plants submitted to analysis, it is but a fair conclusion, that coal ashes, besides acting as an absorbent, do undergo a chemical change, and give off parts of their own substance, as food to such plants as may grow upon lands manured with them.—*Editor American Farmer.*

**AMMONIACAL LIQUOR**—We are certain that the ammoniacal liquor made at the gas houses, if diluted with water, would make a most valuable soak for seed corn. Besides acting as an efficient promoter of the growth of the plants in the incipient stage of their growth, we believe it would prove a remedy against the worm, as well as a preventive remedy against the depredations of birds.

**THE WEATHER.**—Contrary to the hope expressed in our last, that we should be favored with more rain before the clouds dispersed, it cleared away, and we are still enduring all the disadvantages of drought. The rain which fell during last week barely laid the dust for the time, and we are certain did not penetrate the earth more than half an inch at any point within the range of its falling.

Since writing the above, we have been favored with a fine soaking rain. It commenced raining at about 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, P. M. on Friday, and continued nearly throughout the night. The rain at the onset, and for some considerable time, came down in torrents, accompanied by high wind, thunder, lightning and hail. The quantity which fell was large, and will, we feel certain, prove sufficient for all agricultural purposes.

We insert in another part of to-day's Farmer, the prospectus of "The Farmers' Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture," a new periodical to be published in the city of New York, by Greeley & McElrath, and edited by the Hon. JOHN S. SKINNER, late Assistant Post Master General.

For a development of the plan and objects of this new enterprise, we refer the reader to the prospectus, wherein they are fore-shadowed, in bold relief;—but we may be permitted to say a word, in the spirit of impartial friendship, in behalf of the editor, and even this will be superfluous with a large portion not only of our readers, but with American Agriculturists generally. For it would be to proclaim his ignorance, for a farmer or a planter to come to the confessional with the plea, that he did not know John S. Skinner, the founder of the *American Farmer*, the first Agricultural paper ever published in America; and we may say, the father of Agricultural improvement also; for until he applied the archimedean power of his mind to give it momentum, such a thing as agricultural science in these United States, was a thing to be dreamed of, not practiced. The fruits of his labors are to be seen in all directions—he has enhanced the value of landed property countless millions of dollars, in amount—he has caused barren fields to be converted into luxuriant meadows, and diffused a spirit of emulation and of pride among husbandmen, that will live and grow in volume and importance for ages after he shall have been gathered to his fathers; for the course of Revolutions, once begun, is onward.

Though we are personally strangers to the publishers of the contemplated work, we know them sufficiently well, by reputation, to endorse their ability to fulfil their engagements to the public to its entire satisfaction; and for the sincere regard we entertain for the accomplished

editor, as well for the services he has rendered to the Agricultural community—which we hold to be beyond all the calculations of dollars and cents—as for the high estimation in which we cherish his social and manly virtues, we wish, cordially wish, “The Farmer’s Library” may find its way to the homestead of every farmer and planter in the land, as certain are we, that, once there, it will be treasured as an heirloom of the family.

#### TOBACCO CULTURE.

**Mr. Editor,**—Allow me through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to make some enquiries regarding the Tobacco crop. I have some idea of introducing it in a rotation of crops, instead of corn; the latter making rather a small profit at present prices.

My first enquiry is, whether Tobacco will exhaust the land more than corn, and whether it can be got off the ground time enough to seed in wheat, with certainty. Secondly, whether it is more profitable than corn, taking into consideration the labor required to produce it.

You will perceive by my enquiries that I know nothing about Tobacco. The time has long since passed by when it was grown in this neighborhood, and those that were engaged in it also gathered to their fathers. It may be proper to state that I manure and lime for corn, and by planting but half the quantity, say ten acres, could have that much ground for Tobacco, without altering my rotation. You perhaps can give me the required information, if not, perhaps some of your numerous subscribers will oblige a young brother farmer.

A. S.

Carroll Co., Md.

We insert the above communication with the more pleasure, because it comes from one of the most enterprising young farmers in our state—one whose success attests his intelligence, and whose frequent contributions to our pages evince an earnest disposition to spread the lights of his experience.

We appeal to our friends in the Tobacco growing counties of our state, to give our correspondent the information he desires, as he has strong claims upon their courtesy; but while we bespeak it for him, we may be permitted to add, that our candid opinion is, that it would be unadvisable for him to add Tobacco to his present course of rotation, as we believe there is more raised in our country now, than is needed by the domestic and foreign demand, and while this is the case, and its culture in the West, South West, and South, is rapidly extending, we consider it would be bad policy for a successful grain grower in Maryland, like our correspondent, to contribute to the increase of an already overstocked market.—*Editor Am. Farmer.*

From the Massachusetts Plowman.

#### CULTURE OF CARROTS.

As some fear future trouble from the ‘rot’ in potatoes, would it not be well for those of us who raise roots for our cows and horses to calculate more largely for carrots than we have for a year or two past? There have not been so many raised, in this region, for two years past, as there were for a few years before. It is my opinion that they are as sure a crop, as good a crop, and as cheap a crop of roots as can be raised. There are failures sometimes in this crop as in all others, but I think most of them may be avoided by judicious management. I believe many sow their seed too deep; when that is the case, and especially if there should be a heavy fall of rain before the embryo carrots make their appearance, they find it hard to get to day-light, and I believe many that start never do.

Sometimes there have been failures by the young carrots, after having come up well, being killed by the hot sun in June. This may be avoided generally by sowing land that is apt to be dry early, so as to let the carrots get rooted before the dry weather comes on. Sometimes carrots get injured by a blast on the tops; when this takes place the roots will not be so large; this perhaps, cannot always be prevented, but I have noticed that the ‘blast’ usually commences, and is worst, where the carrots are thickest; and I have been led to conclude, if we do not let our carrots stand too thick we shall not often be troubled with it.

As you once stated in the Ploughman, that those who sowed winter rye to plough in, would not have courage to do it, when the rye looked rank and promising; so when our carrots come up well, and look thrifty we dislike to disturb them, and we are apt to be deceived about their distance when quite small; if they are three or four inches apart we are likely to conclude they are scattering or not thick enough, when in fact they ought to be that distance apart, especially if they are the Belgian or White Carrot. You have often invited your subscribers to give their views of various branches of agriculture, as by that means we could obtain the opinions of many, and select the best for practice. This I believe to be sound doctrine and good practice, and he that would get others’ views, should be willing to communicate his own.

Acting under this conviction, I will give you my plan for raising carrots, and I have adopted it from experience. The land on which I have raised my carrots is what we usually call “Plain Land,” a level loamy soil, and inclined to be dry in a dry time. When the frost is out and the land has become tolerably dry, I harrow the land over, which has a tendency to dry and warm it, and to cover up any weed seeds that may have been left on the ground the previous autumn, so that they may vegetate and be ready to be destroyed by the plough. Perhaps I cross harrow it, to make the work more thorough. When the land is sufficiently dry to plough up mellow, perhaps the first week in May, I plough it deep and thoroughly, and if it appears mellow, but once; if not, cross plough it; then cart on the manure which should be previously well pulverised, spread, and harrow it in; for I think we bury it too deep with the plough if we plough as deep as we ought for carrots. I then have the land bushed down smooth, and sow the seed with a seed-sower, in rows about sixteen inches apart. I like to have the seed in the ground, certainly by the middle of May, on my land. On heavier or moister land it may be sowed later, and probably ought to be.

Last year I sowed about one acre near the middle of May; they were hoed I believe three times. All but a few rows, were the white carrot, which were certainly one third larger than the orange. I had nearly five hundred bushels, which were worth, last autumn, about 25 cents per bushel or \$10 per ton (\$125 per acre.) This crop, I think a more lucrative one than my potatoes, even if they had remained sound until spring; but this has not been the case; many of my potatoes have rotted, while my carrots are bright and good this spring. Many people still prefer the orange carrot to the white, but why, I do not know, unless it be on account of the color, or because they have not tried the two kinds together. I have yet to learn that the white are not as rich and good in every respect as the orange, and from my experience, every year since the white were introduced into this region, I am certain they grow much larger than the orange and are much more easily dug as they usually grow out of the ground two or three inches, especially when they are not very thick.

It appears to me that every farmer who raises milk for market, should have a field of carrots proportioned in size to his number of cows. I think I can deal out to advantage four hundred bushels to eight cows and a horse. Well, says the reader, I presume the writer of this article has carrot seed to sell; that is true, I have a little, but if I had not, I should give the same advice. When I first commenced raising carrots for my stock six or eight years ago, I failed of a crop in consequence of the seed which I bought and sowed, not coming up well, I resolved then to raise my own; this I have done every year since and have usually raised some for my fellow laborers, and have always cleaned it by sinking it through a tub of water, and save nothing that would not sink; I have had no trouble since.

It takes about two pounds for an acre, if sowed right. I know it to save much labor to use the seed-sower, for carrots, and that they may be sowed more even with that than in the old way with the fingers. A man acquainted with the business will sow an acre in a half a day, after the land is ready.

MARSHALL S. RICE.

Newton Center, April 11th, 1845.

Mr. Joshua Wills, of Troup county, Ga., has successfully cultivated the castor oil plant during the past year, and has during that period, manufactured fifteen hundred gallons of oil, at a handsome profit.

#### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia, at Boston, sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst. She was detained one day beyond her time, by the British government, in order to bring out important debates that took place in Parliament on the Oregon question on the 4th inst. in which the Ministry and Opposition used the most decisive language in regard to the British title to the Oregon territory, and the determination and ability to maintain their rights, even at the cannon’s mouth. These sentiments were responded to with great enthusiasm by all parties in Parliament, and of the press; and much excitement was manifested in anticipation of a war with the U. States. This breeze was caused by the reception of Mr. Polk’s inaugural, in which he declared that our claim to the territory is indisputable, and advised its settlement by American citizens and their families.

The price of Cotton had exhibited a tendency to recede during the early part of the week prior to the sailing of the steamer, but the result of the debate in Parliament was of so startling a character, that the market immediately became firmer, and 8000 bales were disposed of at the highest quotations.

The spring was extremely backward in Great Britain, which is altogether more favorable to the fruit crops.

The operation of the new Tariff, especially as respects foreign free grown labor sugars, is becoming more general than was in the first instance contemplated.

The general produce markets are very firm, and a considerable amount of business is doing privately in wools, indigos and cotton wools.

The Government of Saxony is about to establish throughout the kingdom, agricultural schools, similar to those which have been founded in Prussia.

The commercial circulars say, that fears were entertained for the autumn-sown wheat, in consequence of the unusually severe and protracted winter, but since breaking up of the frost, it was found that much less mischief had been done than was at one time feared. In particular localities there is unquestionably a rather serious loss of plant, particularly on poor light soils; but, taking the kingdom throughout, it is thought that the prospects as to the future is decidedly good.

**GRAFTING TREES.**—Apple trees may be grafted to good advantage during the latter half of April and the fore part of May. Some farmers continue to set scions till the trees are in full blossom. When many are to be set, and we have not help enough to do the work at the very best time, we begin in the fore part of April, but the weather is often so cold that grafting is unpleasant labor, and the scions are not so apt to live as when the weather is warmer and the trees are nearer their time of putting out leaves.

The practice of setting the scion at an angle with the stock instead of making it range in line with it, is not good. Your scion may live, but it stands no chance to get a supply of sap. It needs a good eye and good judgment, to set scions well, the inside of the bark corresponding with the inside of the bark of the stock.

Some nursery men have success in *splice grafting*. This is performed on stocks that are not bigger than the scion. Both the scion and the stock are so cut as to lap on about one inch. Both are cut with a sharp knife and made quite smooth so as to form a good joint, and then in the centre of the hewn part of each, a sharp knife makes an incision that splits each part a little way, far enough to enable you to get them together tight enough to sustain the scion.

Some matting or some woollen yarn is then tied round the joint and when the work is done nicely the scion will grow. A little clay mortar and a bit of paper wound round under the string will make life more certain. In nurseries that were budded last August, you will find many buds dead. By grafting the stocks in April or May, you may be able to fill your rows well with shoots of the same age or growth.—*Mass. Plough.*

**To prevent Mildew in Wheat.**—Mix 50 lbs. silicate of soda with 80 lbs. sulphate of magnesia, and spread upon the wheat in the month of March or April. If lime does not exist in sufficient quantity in the land, add 15 to 30 bushels to the acre, newly slacked, and spread broadcast on the growing wheat.—*Amer. Agricul.*

[From the New England Farmer.]

# "HONEY DEW" AND THE POTATO MALADY.

Mr. Editor:—You will remember that among the "thousand and one" causes to which writers have attributed the potato malady, is "honey dew." If I am not mistaken, I saw it stated in one of the agricultural prints some time last fall, that, among others, Dr. C. T. Jackson thought this a probable cause of the disease, and in your paper of 1st Jan. last, there is copied the following communication from the Albany Cultivator, signed "John Boyd":—

"Among the various speculations respecting the disease of the late potato crop, I have recently heard a cause assigned, which appears to me more satisfactory than any I have seen in print. It seems that on the night of the 15th of August last, there was a 'honey dew,' as it is called; a glutinous exhalation, with a sweet taste, which settled on the herbage and leaves of the trees throughout this region of the country.

"A neighbor of mine informs me that a farmer of his in Hartford county, on the afternoon before the falling of this dew, removed a carpet which his family had spread on his grass, and spread on a part of an adjoining potato patch, where it remained through the following night and morning, and that after the tops of the potatoes in the rest of the patch had entirely decayed, the tops which had been covered by the carpet, continued green until fall; and that while the rest of the crop almost wholly rotted, the part under the carpet gave a sound and abundant yield. Another neighbor informs me that on the morning when the 'honey dew' appeared, he heard a farmer say it would kill the potatoes.

"Now, this 'honey dew' is a phenomenon of which I never before heard, though it may be familiar to you and most of your readers. A glutinous substance covering the potato crops at the period of their most luxuriant vegetation, would stop the pores and cause sudden death. The disease and death of the tops would cause the tubers to decay in the precise manner they have done."

I quote the above for the purpose of appending the subjoined theory—the most satisfactory I have met with—of the cause of "honey dew," with the remedy proposed. It is extracted from an article in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, by Geo. W. Johnson. After enumerating, and as he supposes, disproving the theories which ascribe the "honey dew" to insects and the atmosphere, he traces it to an unhealthy or irregular state of the sap, and observes:

"A leaf, attended by dryness of the soil, is very liable to produce exhalation. This is especially noticed on the leaves of some plants, and is popularly known as *Honey Dew*. It is somewhat analogous to that outbreak of blood, which, in hot and dry seasons, is apt to occur in man, and arises from increased action of the secretory and circulatory systems, to which it affords relief. There is great and essential difference—that in the case of the plants, the exhalation is upon the surface of the leaves, and consequently in proportion to the extruded sap, is their respiration and digestion impaired."

The remedy prescribed by Mr. Johnson is a solution of common salt and water, applied to the soil. He says:

"If we admit that the irregular action of the sap is the cause of the disorder, then we can understand that a portion of salt introduced into the juices of the plant, would naturally have the effect to correct or vary any morbid tendency, either by preventing the too rapid secretion of sap, stimulating it in promoting its regular formation, or preserving its fluidity. That, by such treatment, the honey dew may be entirely prevented, I have often myself witnessed in my own garden, when experimenting with totally different objects. I have seen plants of various kinds which had been treated with a weak solution of salt and water, totally escape the honey dew, where plants of the same kind, growing in the same plot of ground, not thus treated, have been materially injured by its ravages. I have noticed that standard fruit trees, around which I have deposited, at the distance of six or eight feet from the stem, and at the depth of twelve inches, a quantity of salt, to promote the general health and fruitfulness of the trees, escaped the honey dew, (which infected adjacent trees,) just as well as those which had the salt applied in solution with water. I am of opinion that one ounce of salt to a gallon of water is quite powerful enough for the intended purpose."

Now, if "honey dew" be the cause of the potato malady, and if salt is a preventive of "honey dew," then,

potato-growers, it would seem, can easily secure their crops from the disease, by the application of salt to their grounds in such a way that the roots will be sure to take up. But this desirable attainment depends altogether upon that important little word—if.

S. S.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

## CULTURE OF TOBACCO IN NEW ENGLAND.

The growing of tobacco is becoming an important business in the valley of the Connecticut, and yields a better return to the farmer, on rich land, than almost any other crop. This crop was greatly increased the last season, and I think I do not exaggerate, when I estimate the amount grown in the towns bordering on the Connecticut, between Hartford and Northampton, at from 1500 to 2000 tons. The price, the last season, for large growth, and in good condition, was eight cents per pound. We have two varieties—the narrow, and the broad leaf. The latter is the most productive, and sells in market much more readily than the former.

**Soil, Preparation and Sowing.**—We select for our tobacco plants a rich, moist (but not wet) spot, and sow the seed as early in April as the ground can be prepared for it. Our beds are well manured, made mellow and fine, and the seeds should be sowed at the rate of one tablespoonful to the square rod, before the earth gets dry; after this it is raked so that the dirt may stick close to the seed. It should not be covered, but let a man go and tread the surface of the bed as hard as possible. The bed must be kept free from weeds. The plants should get leaves two or three inches long before being transplanted. They grow faster in the beds at first than in the field, and are less exposed to the cut worm.

**Transplanting.**—We commence transplanting the fore part of June, and often set out the plants as late as the 20th or 25th. The ground should be made mellow and level. The broad-leaf plants should be set in the rows 2½ feet distant from each other, and the rows be 3 feet 4 inches apart. If it rains at the time of setting, we take the advantage of it, and get out as many as possible. If not, we make the hills, and pour into each about half a pint of water, and follow immediately after and set the plants. They will live as well set in this way in sunshine as in the rain. The ground should be looked over two or three times afterward, and re-set the vacant plant.

**After Culture.**—As soon as the plants are well growing, we go through with the cultivator, and again fill up the vacant places. The crop should be hoed three or four times without hilling the plants. When the green worms appear, they must be watched and killed, or they will in a great measure destroy the crop.

**Topping.**—Commence topping the tobacco when it is in the bloom, and manage to top as much as possible the first time going over, that it may all ripen at once. Leave about twenty leaves to the stock, and make the field as even on the surface as possible. If you have late plants in consequence of re-setting, break them low, and they will grow faster and ripen sooner for it. The suckers should all be broken off and the plants kept clear of weeds till they are cut.

**Cutting and Curing.**—We should never cut more than can be hung the same day and next morning, while the dew is on. After cutting, it should lie and wilt on one side, then turn it and wilt the other; then throw it into heaps of six or eight plants each, and let it lie till carted to the sheds, where it is hung with cotton twine on poles twelve feet long, and about twenty plants on each side. It must hang till the stem of the leaf is thoroughly cured to the stalk. It is then taken down in a damp day (to prevent the leaves from crumbling,) and stripped and tied in three small hands, keeping the broken and poor leaves by themselves. It is then packed and pressed hard with the hands in a double row, with the butts out, and if not sufficiently cured in a few days, it must be shaken up and re-packed, to prevent heating. When fit for market, it is brought in large quantities and pressed in boxes containing about 400 pounds each, and sent to the seaports and shipped to foreign countries.

**Value of Poudrette.**—I used one barrel of poudrette from the Lodi Manufactory, in your city, sold by Mr. Dey, on my plants while on the bed, leaving a small piece without it. The effect was astonishing. The plants at the time of setting were twice as large where the poudrette was used, as where it was not, and they were not as much attacked by the worms, which is an important consideration.

I set, the last season, about two and a half acres in tobacco, which produced 5,100 lbs. I sold it for \$408.

P.

South Hadley Falls, Mass.

[From the Boston Cultivator.]

## POULTRY.

A correspondent in Richmond, Me., contemplating to keep a large number of fowls, makes inquiries as to the best breeds, mode of management, the number that may be kept together, the best grain raised in Maine for food, &c.

Although we have kept various breeds of fowls, we cannot determine which is best, and if inquiry be made of those who pay much attention to the subject, we find that opinions are as various as they are about the kinds of cattle. If we consult our poultry books, they only describe the different varieties, leaving the reader to make his own decision. It is the same with fowls as with different kinds of cattle, one excels in one thing, another in another. It is difficult to find all the desirable quantities united in one breed.

The *Polands* or *Top-Knots* are among the most noted birds. They are middling size, very beautiful, good layers, excepting in cold weather, and not inclined to sit. Their flesh is excellent, but not good for the market, as their legs are black. They are rather tender, and the young chickens not so easy to raise as those of the hardy races. This bird is seldom found pure in New England, where people are noted for attempting improvements by mixtures.

The *Dorkings* are a famous breed, combining several good qualities. Good layers, sitters, nurses, and their flesh is good. Their legs are generally of a light or flesh color, having been bred in England where this color is preferred, yellow being the most objectionable color in that country. These are seldom found pure long after they have been imported. Some prefer the large white, others say they are too coarse, and give their preference to the small white, still leaving room for other opinions in favor of the speckled variety.

The *Bucks County* is a large, hardy race; and though the chickens have hardly any feathers till they are 4 or 5 weeks old, being as ugly looking as a toad, yet they are hardy. This bird is large. We have seen capons in this market from Pennsylvania, about 18 months old, that weighed, dressed, 19½ lbs. a pair. They often astonish the *Natives* who inquire, "what fowls are these?" being puzzled to tell whether they are *turkeys* or *geese*, never thinking that they are hens. When these chickens are about half grown, they are as large as other birds nearly full grown, and will sell well to persons who do not know what is good to eat neither before nor after it is cooked. Their flesh is hard and coarse-grained, and they are long in coming to maturity. They will answer for soups, broth, and stews. They are not very good layers and their eggs are small for fowls of a large size.

The *Game* breed is the best fighters. But since men have left off fighting themselves, they are not inclined to rear fowls for cruel sports. They are good layers and are remarkably hardy. Their flesh is the finest of any. But they are so pugnacious that the male chickens often kill one another. A little touch of this breed is well in the chieftain of a flock, to give him a marshal bearing. We have a noble *crow biddy* which has a tincture of this blood; but he does not fight, for he never runs after those who are disposed on his appearance to trust to speed for safety. One-sixth or one-eighth of this breed is enough in a class of animals that have as high a *sense of honor* as a duellist.

The *Boobies* are valued by some, but we think that they are too clumsy and coarse; they lay small eggs for large fowls, and they are tender; the chickens are difficult to rear.

The *Guilderlands* are called fine fowls, but they are as yet but little known, and their peculiar qualities are not well defined.

The *Russian* or *Siberian* fowls are called excellent layers. They are of a very grotesque appearance, having feathers resembling the beard of a Jew, and quills or feathers on their legs. But little is known of them in this country, and being scarce they are difficult to obtain.

As to food in Maine, we believe that roots will be the cheapest, such as potatoes and carrots, using some pumpkins with them, and while hot, after boiling, stir in meal and bran. When grain is plenty, it is most convenient to use that as the principal food, especially in cold weather.

In some large poultry establishments in Europe, roots are the principal food.

We have heard and known several cases of keeping many fowls together, say several hundred, and almost invariably failures have taken place from the fowls being sick, or not laying enough to pay expenses. Whether the want of success has been owing to mismanagement, or to evils that naturally result from large flocks, we cannot tell. We should think it advisable in case of keeping large numbers, to divide them into flocks of about 50, or less, each. It may answer to have 100 in a flock, but we think they will not do so well as a smaller number.

**Preparation of Seed Corn.**—Mr Leonard Stone, of Watertown, says the Amherst Express, states in the Plowman, that for 20 years past he has prepared his corn for planting in such a manner that he has "in no case had it pulled up or injured by crows, squirrels, birds or fowls." We know from having for several years prepared seed corn with tar, in a manner similar to that practiced by Mr. Stone, that it is a great protection against the depredations of crows, &c., and well worthy of being practiced by every farmer. But we cannot say with Mr. Stone that in "no case" has corn thus prepared been pulled up.

Mr. Stone describes his method as follows:—

"Being prepared with an iron kettle, I take for one peck of corn, half a bushel dry ashes, one lb. tar, and one and a half pails scalding water, stir until the tar is dissolved and incorporated with water; then add the corn, stir briskly, until the corn has taken up the tar, and the water becomes clear, then turn off the water and turn the tarred corn on the ashes, stir again briskly until the corn is completely coated with ashes, (the whole process not requiring more than five minutes) it is then fit for use and may be kept through the season and be ready for planting when wanted. Plaster or any other fertilizing substance that is pulverised and dry will answer the purpose of ashes."

**Stump Lifter.**—What is the best kind of machine for taking out stumps? Many contrivances have been got up for the purpose of clearing fields of stumps. One of the most common in this section is the wheel and axis, mounted on high posts so as to lift the stumps up. The Albany Cultivator has a cut of one which it says cost \$300.00 or \$400, and which has cost the inventor, first and last, \$10,000, to bring to perfection. This appears to be an excellent machine, but although it requires but a single horse to pull up a stump of the largest size, yet it costs too much for "these diggers."

We have seen the following very simple plan of stump clearing, adopted with good success.

Take a strong, stiff, hard wood stick of timber, say fifteen or twenty feet long and six inches in diameter. Cut around the stump and take of some of the roots. Then place the timber upright against the stump, and chain them together strong. From the upper end, which is now in the air, let the chain pass to the axle-tree of a pair of cart wheels, to the tongue of which a pair of strong oxen are attached. When all is ready, start the oxen along, and the stump "keels over" as easy as you capsize a cabbage in a garden.—*Maine Farmer.*

**Preservative Composition.**—For a composition for coloring and preserving gates, roofs, and timber generally, from the weather, wet twelve ounces of rosin in an iron pot or kettle; add three gallons of train oil and three or four rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, (or red or yellow ochre, or any other color you like, ground as usual with oil,) as will give the whole the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and as thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second. It is well attested that this will preserve plank for years, and prevent the weather from driving through brick work.—*Monthly Visitor.*

**MANURES.**—In reference to manures, of which I made mention in the closing paragraph of my communication, published in the Farmer and Mechanic of the 20th ult., I wish to add a remark, that frost divests manure of the best property it contains. I have, by an experiment upon putrid animal matter, in one hour divested it of the odor it had generated in the process of decomposition. This was accomplished by submitting it to a cold atmosphere, sufficient to freeze it, and repeating this three times in succession, and as frequently to expel the first by heat.—Such is the operation of cold upon all impure atmosphere.

The mere suggestion of the fact is enough, for the intelligent farmer will be satisfied by a moment's reflection, of that great principle in the suggestion which is thus brought to view, and if he has any doubts, one simple experiment with a single bushel of manure will determine the point.—Manure in a dry warm cellar generates heat and retains it. Guano derives its valuable properties to a great extent from being kept in a warm and dry atmosphere.

E. MERIAM.

—*N. Y. Farmer & Mechanic.*

#### SCAB IN SHEEP.

We gave a recipe, not long since, which, if faithfully used, is considered effectual in this troublesome and ruinous disorder in sheep.

In perusing an old work on agricultural subjects, the other day, we met with the following recipe, which we copy for the benefit of all concerned, and which is represented as never failing of success if well applied. It may be sometimes obtained when the other, which we have alluded to, cannot; and, beside, is not so dangerous to the general health of the sheep.

Take 3 gallons of brine.

3 gallons of urine,

1 lb. sulphur vivum (flowers of sulphur.)

$\frac{1}{4}$  lb. white copperas, (white vitriol or sulphate of zinc.)

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. alum,

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. stone brimstone,

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. leaf tobacco,

handful of fox glove leaves,

handful of broom twigs.

These ingredients to be boiled until reduced to two gallons, and then corked up.

When used, the wool should be parted on the huds of the scab, and a small quantity of the mixture poured on them, and this should be repeated three or four times, and well rubbed in.

The writer says: "I scarcely ever knew this application to fail the first time. My sheep, running on a common where this disorder prevailed very much when first I kept them, I found it very troublesome; but I have now the pleasure, with this recipe, not only to find my own sheep quite clear of it, but those of my neighbors."

Let us examine into this recipe a little. It is now known that this disease is a species of itch. That it is caused by animalculae, or little animals, so small as to require a microscope to see them, burrowing in the skin of the animal, and cutting off all supply of nourishment to the wool, which comes off. We have no doubt that the ingredients mentioned, when properly applied, will destroy these animalculae, and thereby cure the disorder. But there are three articles that may be dispensed with, namely, the stone brimstone—because we have already used sulphur, which is the same thing, only one is in powder and the other solid—the leaves of the fox glove and twigs of broom are of no essential service whatever.—*Maine Far.*

**THE SUNFLOWER.** *Mr. Editor*—Though I will not venture to recommend the culture of the sunflower for the purpose of extracting oil from its seeds, alkali from its stalk, or for its leaves for cigars, as mentioned in a paragraph copied into your last paper, I would recommend its culture for the sake of its seeds for poultry—believing them, for this purpose, full as valuable as oats. Though I do not much admire the looks of the sunflower as an ornament, I would notwithstanding have it grow on waste strips and patches of land, that, otherwise, would not be occupied with any thing useful—and, for the single purpose of supplying food for poultry, without taking into account its (to me unknown) value for oil, alkali, and cigars—for which latter purpose, I conceive, it may be superior to the cabbage—I think its culture worthy of more attention from farmers than it now receives. The sunflower thrives in almost every soil, without asking either manure or culture, though I think it will pay for both. Respectfully,

—*N. E. Farmer.*

**Boring Iron.**—A machine has been exhibiting for some time in Chicago, Illinois, for boring iron and steel. It is a very simple affair, occupying but a little space, is turned by a crank, requiring about the same amount of force as to turn a grindstone, and will bore into an iron bar as fast as the same work is done in wood with a common auger bit. The force for propelling the bit is obtained by four sets of double coil springs. The cost of the machine is from \$5 to \$10.—*Prairie Farmer.*

BALTIMORE MARKET, April 29.				Tobacco—The
Beef, Balt. mess, 10a11	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13			transactions
Do. do. No. 1, 9a	Do. do. 2, 7a11			during the
Do. prime, 7a10	Do. do. 3, 5a7			past week
Pork, mess, 14	Do. Western 2, 6a			have been con-
Do. No. 1, 12	Do. do. 3, 5a6			fined almost
Do. prime all	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, a7 $\frac{1}{2}$			entirely to
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none			Ohio Tobacco
Bacon, hams, Balt. 8a9	Do. Western, 1, 8a8 $\frac{1}{2}$			—the sales of
Do. middlings, " 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. do. 2, 5a5 $\frac{1}{2}$			which amount
Do. shoulders, " 6a6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. do. bls 1, 6a6 $\frac{1}{2}$			to about 500
Do. asst'd, West. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cheese, canks, 6			bbls. at prices
Do. hams, 8a	Do. boxes, 5a8			ranging in the
Do. middlings, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. extra, 12a15			extremes at
Do. shoulders, 5a				from \$4 to \$13
COTTON—				—the average
Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb. 12			\$6a6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The
Upland, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alabama, 6a7			receipts of
Louisiana, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Florida, 10a12			Maryland are
North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi			very light,
LUMBER—				owing to the
Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Se'ling, W.P. 7a10			dry weather,
S. Carolina do 10a12	Joists & Se'ling, Y.P. 7a10			which pre-vents
White Pine, pann' 12a27	Shingles, W. P. 2a9			the
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00			planters from
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75			packing. The
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00			sales of Mary-
MOLASSES—				land have been
Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a31	New Orleans 26a28			in small lots
Porto Rico, 29a	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28			of the better
English Island, 28a	Sugar House, 28a36			qualities, the
SOAPS—				bad or inferior
Baltimore white, 12a14	North'm, br'n & yel. 3a4 $\frac{1}{2}$			being very dull
brown & yell'w 4a5 $\frac{1}{2}$				of sale. We
TOBACCO—				continue to
Common 2a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yellow, 8a10			quote as heret-
Brown and red, 4a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14			ofore, viz:
Ground leaf, 6a 7	Virginia, 4a 9			Md. frosted
Fine red 6a 8	Rappahannock, 3a			\$1.50 to 2; and
wrappery, suitable	Kentucky, 13a11			common to
for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 15a11			good common
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15a38			and middling
PLASTER PARIS—				\$2a \$5; good
Cargo, pr ton cash 3.50a	Ground per bbl. 11.2a			\$5.50a7; in e-
SUGARS—				\$7.25a12. We
Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00			quote for Ohio
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, a			common to
Porto Rico, 6.75a	Do. brown, 5a 5.75			middling \$2-
New Orleans, 5a 5.75	Lump, lb. c.			25a 50, good
FLOUR—We quote				\$5a6; fine red
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl	\$37a4.50			and wrappery
Do. City Mills, 4.62a4.75				\$6.50a10; fine
Do. Susquehanna, 4.62				yellow \$8.50-
Rye, first 3.18a				a12; and extra
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.25				wrappery \$11-
Do. per hhd. 11.75				a13. The in-
GRAIN—				spectors are
Wheat, white, bu 105a115	Peas, black eye, 50a55			1190 bbls. in-
" best Va red 95a100	Clover seed, store 4.12			cluding 473
" ord. to pri. Md 85a103	Timothy do 2a			Maryla'd, 679
Corn, white, 38a39	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.25			Ohio, 36 Ken-
" yellow Md. 40a41	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25			tucky and 2
Rye, Md. 63a64	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a			Indiana.
Oats, Md. 25a	Brown Stuff, 15a			Cattle—The
Beans, 110	Shorts, bushel, 10a			supply of Beef
FEATHERS—per lb.				Cattle at mar-
COFFEE—				ket to-day was
Havana, 7a 8	Java, lb. 10a12			quite small
P. Rico & Laguay. 5a6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rio, 6a7 $\frac{1}{2}$			and sales were
St. Domingo, 5a 6	Triage, 3a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			readily effect-
CANDLES—				ed at some ad-
Mould, common, a10	Sperm, 30a31			vance in pri-
Do. choice brands, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wax, 60a65			ces.
Dipped, a 9				

The offerings at the Scales comprised only 176 head, of which 56 were left over and all of the balance sold. The prices paid ranged from \$3 to \$3.62 $\frac{1}{2}$  per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in quality, equal to \$6a7 net.

Hogs—The supply of Live Hogs is not large, and sales are making at \$4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ a\$5 per 100 lbs.

#### MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shurest notice.

Castings for all kind of, loughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 46 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

#### A BERKSHIRE SOW,

A very fine animal, about 3 years old, is offered for sale, price \$15. Apply at this Office. ap 23

## GUANO.

500 bbls for sale by

BICKHEAD & PEARCE,  
Commerce street, Baltimore.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. &amp; CO.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS AND SEEDSMEN.

Offer for sale the following valuable Agricultural Machinery, &amp;c. which they expressly warrant to be equal if not superior to any that can be found in this city, viz.

**HORSEPOWERS**, adapted to the draft of 2 to 8 horses, price 75, 100 and \$125  
**THRASHING MACHINES**, do \$40 to \$60  
**WATKINS' Fanning Mills**, \$45  
**RICE'S** do do \$25 to \$30  
**Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS**, 25, 35, 45 and \$75  
**Kalbs Oblique** do. \$10  
**Common sorts** 5 to \$7  
**CORN MILLS** for grinding fine meal or chop for horses, \$40  
**CORN & COB CRUSHERS** for plantations, \$30  
**Do.** do. for mill use, \$65  
**GOLDSBOROUGH'S CORN SHELLER** and Husking Machines, best horse machine in the U. S. \$40  
**Common hand sorts**, 12 to \$16  
**LIME SPREADERS**, \$30  
**VEGETABLE CUTTERS**, \$20  
**GRAIN CRADLES**, with improved iron braces \$5  
**Do.** wood braces \$4  
**GRASS SCYTHES & HANGINGS**, 1.50 to \$2  
**Grass, Grain & Brier Scythes**, \$1.50  
**CORN CULTIVATORS**, \$5 to \$6  
**TOBACCO** do 5 to \$6  
**HARROWS**, 6 to \$16  
**3 furrow Corn and Seeding PLOWS**, \$6  
**Garden Field Rollers**, \$15 to \$40  
**Horse Scoops or Scrapers**, \$10  
**Qx Yokes and Bows**, \$6 to \$8  
**Trucks for warehouses** \$5 to \$8  
**Cast iron PUMPS**, which draw from 20 to 25 feet, \$6 to \$7  
**Scythes, Snaths**, 50 to \$75  
**Revolving HORSE RAKES**, \$11  
**GRINDSTONES** on Friction Rollers, complete, \$12  
**GARDEN TOOLS**, embracing every prominent tool used in a garden or orchard either for cultivating, transplanting or pruning

**GARDEN SEEDS.**  
 The assortment of Garden Seeds embraces 40 kinds Cabbage, 15 sorts Radish, 25 kinds Lettuce, 30 of Peas, 250 sorts Flower seeds, and other varieties in proportion, all of which are raised under our own inspection, or imported from most respectable seed raisers in Europe.  
**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES & PLANTS**, Raised by Sinclair & Corse, near this city, whose assortment and quality of their Trees & Plants is not surpassed by any nursery in this country.

**FIELD SEEDS.**  
 This department includes Grass and Grain Seeds, both of American and European sorts, and warranted free from weed seeds, and to vegetate perfectly.  
**PLOWS.**  
 The Plow has had our particular attention during the last several years, and has been greatly improved both as regards simplicity of construction, durability and economy in keeping them in repair. The No. 9 & 10 DOLPHIN SELF-SHARPENING PLOWS, so admirable work, the points and shares are made of steel, and being self-sharpening require no expense of repairs. Price \$10 to \$12. Our WHEEL PLOW is also new, and admirably adapted for light clay loamy soils, price \$8. Also the improved and simplified Scotch SUBSOIL PLOW is not surpassed either as regards principle or finish. Price \$8 to \$15.

We also keep for Sale, The DAVIS, SINCLAIR and MOORE, WILEY, FREEBORN and WOODS PLOWS; Winans, Pierce's, Chenoweth's & Beache's self-sharpening PLOWS.  
 Always on hand, 30 to 50 tons Plow Castings, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and as low as the market will afford. Our Cast Points and Shears are made of composition and chilled metal, and warranted to wear 50 per cent longer than ordinary.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.  
 62 Light street.  
**HOVEY'S SHEDDING STRAWBERRY PLANTS**, At \$1 per 100; for sale at this office.  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**  
 J. S. Eastman at his old stand (now No. 180 Pratt Street between Charles & Hanover Streets) has on hand a very heavy stock of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of a great variety of Plows & Plow Castings (which are equal to any made in this country) Wheat Fans, Cylindrical Straw Cutters, Horse powers and Thrashing Machines, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, Harrows, Farm Carts, Corn Planters of various patterns, and a great variety of other articles, all of which are made of the very best materials both wood and iron, and in a faithful manner, which will be sold exceedingly low, as he is desirous of disposing of his present stock on hand. Very liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

Also a good supply of Landreth's superior Garden seeds in store, fresh and genuine.  
 ap 9

## NORTH DEVON CALVES.

The subscriber offers for sale 4 Full Blood North Devon Bulls, and two Heifer Calves, two of the Bulls are 5 and 6 months old, price \$25 each; the two other Bulls are 11 months old, price \$30 each; one of the Heifers 12 months old, price \$30; the other Heifer 18 months old, price \$40; they are beautiful animals, in fine condition, and of a suitable age to ship.  
 Address JOHN P. E. STANLEY,  
 ap 9 46 South Calvert, corner of Lombard Street, Baltimore.

## POUDRETTE.

Those intending to try the Poudrette on corn this season, are invited to forward their orders at once, as the consignment on hand will be the last in time for planting. Apply at this office.

## Pulverization.



## Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT, corner of Enoch and Forest streets, sole agent for the sale of the "BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty & Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from \$7.50 to \$18, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

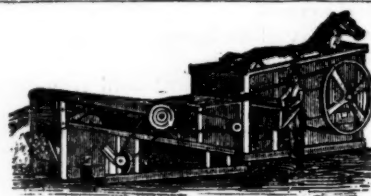
"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry."  
 mh 5

## PRICE 100 DOLLARS.

Reaping machines simplified, and their durability very greatly increased, will cut as fast as any made prior to 1841; two horses are geared abreast, and are relieved from the once objectionable weight, and the draught is very much diminished. The value of this late improvement has been tested by Wm. Butler and Jacob Staley, of Shepherdstown, Va. who if applied to will give it the highest character.

The large Reapers are made as usual at \$170—medium size will be made to order.

My Corn and Cob Crusher, so well known in the South, stands unrivalled—price \$25 to \$35.  
 Baltimore, Jan. 7, 1845. OBED HUSSEY, ja 9

WHITMAN'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,  
No. 2, Eulaw Street, opposite the Eulaw House.

The subscriber feels very grateful for favors the past season, and will now inform his friends and the public, that having enlarged his business, he is now prepared to keep on hand and Manufacture to order, nearly all articles used in the Farming line. Also will keep on hand, an assortment of FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS, IRON, NAILS, HARDWARE, &c.

## LIST OF CASH PRICES.

Two Horse Railway Powers, on an improved plan, \$100 00  
 One Horse " " " " 75 00

These Powers work with more ease to the horse, are more durable, and one or two horses on these Powers will do about double the work the same number of horses can on the common sweep Powers. They are portable, and only occupy about one-eighth the room of the Sweep Powers—they are used for driving various kinds of Machinery as well as for Thrashing.

New Thrashing Machine, patented March 4th, 1844, \$100 00  
 These machines Thrash and clean the grain at one operation, and with one of my two horse Powers, five men will thrash and clean from ten to twenty-five bushels of wheat the hour; they are simple and durable, may be used in the field or barn, being but very little larger than the common Thrasher.

Rights for Southern and Western States which are not sold, can be had by applying to the subscriber.

Improved Thrashers with Straw Carriers, from \$50 to 75  
 Thrashers, " " 35 to 60

These Thrashers are more durable and will thrash one-third faster with the same power, than any other now in use.

The Rice, Lomax and Hayford Fanning Mills from \$15 to 30  
 Clark's Sift Machines from 60 to 100

Corn Shellers " 12 to 45  
 Cutting Boxes for hand or horsepower 5 to 50

Corn and Cob Crushers, 22 to 50  
 The Wiley or Mott Plough, all sizes 4.50 to 10

The Davis, Empire and a variety of other ploughs, 4 to 12  
 Prouty & Mears Centre Draught, 7.50 to 13

Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, 4 to 6  
 Harrows of all kinds, 6 to 20

Trucks for stores, 5 to 10  
 Premium Pumps, a new article, 5 to 8

Lukens' celebrated Washing Machine 15 to 25  
 Horse Rakes, 10 to 12

Ox Yokes and Bows, 4 to 6  
 Grain Cradles with Scythes or without 2.50 to 5

And a variety of Scythes, Sickles, Hay Rakes and Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Grindstones, Wire Sieves, Wove wire of all descriptions, &c. &c. &c.

Also, the New York Castings, for the Mott or Wiley Plough, by the piece or ton. Castings for other Ploughs kept constantly on hand, and all kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice and on reasonable terms.  
 EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.  
 Church Clocks for Steeples with 1—2—3 or 4 pair of hands made to order and warranted.

## CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms.  
 may 1

## AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.



Just received by the steam ship Hibernia our usual supply of first rate ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, consisting in part of the various kinds of Cabbage; Cauliflower; Broccoli; Peas; Beans; Lettuce; Carrot; Parsnip; Radish; Beets, &c. &c. It is a fact well known to every gardener of experience that first rate English Garden Seeds produce incomparable better crops and of finer flavor than can be obtained from Seeds raised in this climate; and as we receive these Seeds direct from the growers, who are gentlemen of undoubted respectability and experience, there never has been or will be any mistake or deception in quality or kinds of seed. The present lot are in remarkable fine condition, having been on the water only 15 days. For sale wholesale and retail by

SAML. AULT & SON,  
 N. W. corner Calvert and Water sts.  
 mh 26

## NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE,

Made by the Lbdi Manufacturing Company of New York, may be obtained by application to BRICE & SMITH, Agents, No. 6 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.  
 fe 20 3m

## POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,  
 je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore

## PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c. to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

## JAMES MURRAY'S

## PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills. Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C. S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber.

Mr. Abner Linthum, Jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.  
 o 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

## EXTRA RASPBERRIES.



The subscriber will sell several thousand fine ROOTS of the celebrated Raspberry introduced into this State by the late William Gibson, and which have been generally known in Baltimore and the vicinity as the "GIBSON RASPBERRY."

Orders for plants of this delicious and productive species—the genuineness of which may be elicited on—let at No. 7 N. 7th Charles street, will be promptly executed at the following prices, viz:

100 roots for \$5  
 100 do \$5

Carefully put up and delivered in any part of the city.

ap 2 3t JOHN GIBSON,  
 Chestnut Hill.